Amnsements Co-Night.

RIJOU OF ERA HOUSE—S—"Adonis."

CASINO—S—"The Little Duke."

PALY'S TREATRE—S—"Mamiscile Niteuche."

EDEN MUSUE—WAXWORE.

OTH AVENUE PHEATRE—S—"Called Back."

GRANG OPERA HOUSE—S—"The Pulse of New-York."

MADISON SOCARE THEATRE—S.30—"May Blessom."

NUMO'S GARDEN—S—"The Seven Rayens."

STAF THEATRE—S—"Solba." STAP THEATRE-8.—" Selba."

USION SOUTABE THEATRE-8.—" Lynwood."

14TH STREET THEATRE-8.—" My Life."

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Forrign.-Ninety persons attended the banquet to the three emperors at Skierniwice. damage to the Min River forts is estimated at \$10,-000,000. _ There were 470 new cases and 167 deaths reported in a day in Naples, Premier Mowat, of Ontario, returned from England. George Leybourne, the comic singer, is dead.

Domestic,-Senator Warner Miller addressed a large meeting at Poughkeepsie. - Judge Kelley severely criticised Carl Schurz at Pittsburg. The Italian and Turkish consul at Baltimore is missing. Seven hundred eigar-rollers strack at Binghamton. === Tin was discovered in West Virginia. - Talcott, believed to be the assailant of Perkins at Wallingford, fled to avoid arrest. = Buffalo ministers vindicated the Christian character of the Rev. Mr. Ball.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Contessa, Pearl Jennings, Royal Arch, Monitor, Joe Mitchell and Major Picket won at Sheepshead Bay. = Elijah Alliger arrested. - Meeting of the Republican County Committee, Enthusiastic Irisn-American Blaine meeting in Brooklyn, South American Trade Commission meeting. ===== Robert Hoe was buried, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.68 cents, Stocks were fluctuating with a drift toward lower values, and closed weak at some recoveries.

THE WEATHER-TEIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy weather, possibly rains, and stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82°; lowest, 59°; average 69 1 g°.

The attempt to gain delay in the case of that notorious receiver of stolen goods. Mrs. Mandelbaum, has been foiled by the commonsense decision of Recorder Smyth, who sees no reason for sending to Germany for evidence which probably is not there. The trial now seems likely to come off next week. No doubt it will be impartial and fair; and no doubt, also, this friend of thieves and burglars will have an effectual check put upon her career.

The commission to inquire into the commercial relations of the United States with the Republics of Central and South America are getting a pretty fair notion of their task without travelling far from New-York. Some of the obstacles to a profitable trade reported to the Commissioners yesterday by certain merchants of this city suggest their own remedy. For instance, if packing boxes are not light enough, why not make them lighter?

The lamentable struggle between the miners and the mine-owners in the Hocking Valley in Ohio still continues without much prospect of a speedy end. The mines are protected by two regiments of militia; but the strikers are well organized and are conducting the fight with much ability. There has been no bloodshed recently, but there would have been none at all If the Governor had not been so afraid of harming the Democratic party that he refused for several days to help the enforcement of law and

The New-Jersey State Fair at Waverly this year apparently surpasses any exhibition that has been held there before, not only in the number of exhibitors but in the excellence of the exhibits; and this is saying a good deal. Of the twenty herds of fine cattle, seventeen are owned in the State. It would probably be impossible to get together a finer lot of animals anywhere in the United States. The poultry exhibit is also remarkable. The display of fruit and grain is considered to justify fally the claim of Monmouth County to be regarded as the second richest county in the Union.

The cholera outbreak in Naples seems to have culminated. The mortality is still high and the misery of the population great; but the proportion of tatal cases is receding and there is an improved and more hopeful feeling in the city. Some days ago the deaths were almost 500 in twenty-four hours; but now the number has dropped to about 240 or less. King Humbert has returned to Rome, and his panic-stricken subjects are gradually recovering their self-control. The King has certainly endeared himself to his subjects by the courage he has shown in this crisis. He made a long visit in Naples, and was most energetic and helpful in devising relief measures and in giving the people practical evidences of his sympathy and interest.

The reported discovery of large deposits of tin in Mason and Cabell Counties, in West Virginia, is an important item of news-if true. Compounds of the metal are found in large quantities in Cornwall, Brittany, Spain, Mexico

Some years ago, also, specimens of pure tin were found in Kentucky, and people who owned property in the neighborhood of the that the land had been "salted." Now, West Virginia is not far from Kentucky.

The massacre of the racing favorites went on merrily at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Either the "plungers," who determine the first choices in the betting, are suffering from eclipse of the intellect this year, or the horses are indulging in unusual freaks and eccentricities. "Public form," usually the best guide in selecting the winners, is often wofully astray this season. English as well as American turfmen are puzzled and distressed by the unaccountable vagaries of their pet thoroughbreds. One week a horse will run a really great race. A week or two later he succumbs to some animal previously thought to belong in a class far inferior. Trickery is frequently responsible for these startling changes, and the infectious proximity of Brighton Beach has certainly exerted a baleful influence on many of the Sheepshead Bay races. But this poison has been in the air in previous seasons, when there has not been forced to conclude that the extraordinary mood land by an earthquake, has been playing the mischief with the flyers of the turf.

THE OUTLOOK.

In four weeks the election in Ohio and West Virginia will afford a strong indication of the final result in November. The situation has changed materially during the past month. Maine has shown much of the drift of popular feeling. Once more the Republican party is seen, compact, disciplined, resclute, grandly in earnest, sweeping steadily forward to another struggle upon which, as upon that at Gettysburg, the history of the Nation for many years may turn. There is neither wavering nor fear; happily, also, there is not foolish over-confidence. That the struggle will be desperate, Republicans know. That they can win, and mean to win, those will realize who study the returns from Maine. Much that caused apprehension early in the

campaign has been swept out of the way altogether by this splendid triumph. The noisiest opposition came from the so-called Independents. The returns from Maine have shown beyoud a doubt that the Dependents make no impression upon the people, and are in number insignificant, Their assaults upon Mr. Blaine are utterly impotent; the voters simply refuse to think evil of a tried and honored statesman because, out of all his public and private record for thirty years of hourly temptation, two phrases in two letters can be found upon which a bad construction can possibly be placed. The | the most scrupulous integrity and honor." He sound judgment of the clear-headed millions is that it is not decent to put a bad construction upon phrases of which an honorable construction is more in harmony with ail the known wielded enormous power, and met daily tempbehind clear evidences of evil. The millions contempt.

There was reason at one time to suppose that the Democratic party would unite for the spoils, and avoid discussion of the tariff. In Maine, the experiment failed completely. Now we have the free-trade organs and leaders claiming the party, the platform and the candidate as their own, and they are fully justified by the record of the last session of Congress. Public opinion is clearly awakening. Evasion of the | defamation, it should now be found that some main issue between the parties will not be possible. The Republicans have only to place the Morrison bill before the people-the bill framed of an honored and worthy statesman like Mr. by the very man who reported the National Blaine. Exposed to temptation every hour for Democratic platform, and supported by four- thirty years, able to sell his influence at almost ifths of the Democratic members-and to ask whether it is safe to have a Democratic Presi- Fisher because he will not be dishonest or voldent to sign such a bill. If any man doubts untarily let his name be tarnished. His services what the people think about it, let him hear the news from Maine.

It was feared that industrial disaster would bring defeat to the party in power. If the people were ignorant, it would. But the people read. They know that industries were prospering before a Democratic Congress was elected. and that mills have been closing ever since. They know that the threat of free trade has been the fruitful parent of losses and stagnation, of decline in prices, and of bankruptcy. The people are going to hold the Democratic party responsible for the disasters which Democratic agitation has caused.

The prospect satisfies every Republican. The dispatches from Ohio do not indicate that the Republicans are indifferent, apathetic, or overconfident. They do not indicate that real friends of temperance are going to cast their votes to please the liquor dealers, or that the temperance question is going to prevent a fair decision of the people upon the needs of industry. They do not indicate, in short, that the State which honored President Garfield while he lived is now going to reward and honor the men who followed him to his grave with infamous forgeries and slanders.

THE THREE EMPERORS.

The meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria at Skiernewice necessarily attracts the attention of the world, and especially of Europe, for the military force represented by these princes is capable of dominating Continental politics, while the ultimate purpose of any alliance between them must be the maintenance, and possibly the extension, of absolutism. It is not likely that the policy agreed upon at their meeting will be known for some time; perhaps not until it is practically carried into effect. The press is carefully excluded from such conferences, and the most enterprising correspondents are thrown mainly upon their own resources for accounts of what has occurred. There has, however, for among the greater Continental Powers to make common cause against England, and it is inevitable that the meeting of the Emperors should be supposed to have some connection with this subject. Primarily, the feeling as regards Germany and France has arisen out of a desire to imitate England's colonizing policy, and it may have been intensified by the discovery that their island neighbor has already appropriated the most desirable situations, while its people evince an aptitude for the work which the French, at least, have seldom exhibited.

France, with a dwindling population and an insatiable ambition, naturally looks abroad for new bases of growth and commerce, Germany, steadily depleted by emigration to the United | Blaine, nor Fisher, nor Caldwell was interested States, has equal needs for colonial expansion. The designs of Russia in Central Asia fully account for its readiness to form closer union with the great German Powers which can neu-

in the Black Hills, but we have never heard Afghanistan. The Egyptian and Eastern questhat dividends were declared on the stock. tions must also be assumed to figure largely at the Imperial conference. The permanent occupation of Egypt by England is not regarded with favor either at Berlin, Vienna, Paris or alleged deposits thought their fortunes were | St. Petersburg. The telegraphic communicamade; but a more careful investigation showed tions between M. Ferry and the three Emperors, spoken of in the dispatches, probably have to do with this topic. There can be no permanent frieudship between the French but there may be a temporary alliance against the common enemy, England. The latter has bors. It has shouldered them all aside in its pushing commercial enterprise. It has made earth itself, but has sharply criticised the colonial experiments of the other Powers.

Of late years, too, England's military prestige has declined. It cannot compete with the enormous armies of the Continent. It is so long too, since British soldiers encountered Continental troops that no one can say what the result of such a collision would be, and the Germans, since the war with France, regard themselves, and perhaps justly, as the best fighters of Europe. That they are disciplined and taught and led the best there can be no quesnearly so much in-and-out running, and we are tion, and it is not surprising that they should look on the "strip of silver sea" as by no means of Dame Nature, when she so far departed an insuperable obstacle. But at present any from all precedent as to shake Manhattan Is- alliance between the three Emperors may be assumed to contemplate only the exercise of moral pressure. The Egyptian, Eastern and African questions are perhaps to be dealt with in such a way as to limit and restrict British influence. England cannot be ruled out of Europeau politics, because however much it is disliked its greatness must be recognized. But the other Powers are now seeking commercial expansion more than anything else, and everywhere England blocks the way. If it can be taught its place, well and good. If it proves stubborn, as seems possible, other developments may arise. Mr. Gladstone has seen the cloud on the horizon, and is evidently anxious to strike out the Soudan question from the complications which threaten the Egyptian occupation. It is, however, very improbable that any close alliance between Germany and Russia can survive the death of the Emperor William, and as that event cannot be far off in the ordinary course of nature, there is no reason for believing that the present conference will form the basis for an extended programme,

> MR. BLAINES HONOR UNTARNISHED. Mr. Blaine replied, when asked what he had to say about the new Mulligan-Fisher letters, that "his only desire was that every voter in the "United States might read the letters for himself, and not form his judgment from editorial misrepresentation in partisan journals." He maintained that "there was not a word in the letters which was not entirely consistent with should have added, "on his part." The letters show that he was a scrupulously honorable man, who fell among thieves.

No Republican will wish to change the pictfacts, and that no corrupt man could have | are which these letters present. An honest man, led by a friend to risk his money in an entation, for thirty active years, without leaving | terprise, puts up all that he can, strains his resources to the utmost to prevent any failure to brush away the slander and the slanderers with | meet promises by himself or his friends, and is plundered to the end by a set of blackmailers who "lay down on" him because they calculate a public man cannot afford to have any scandal about money matters. Fisher reckoned that any falsehood against a public man would be believed; the truth, never. We shall see if he was right.

But it is most humiliating to the American people that, after all these years of scandal and of them have been befooled by a sharper like Warren Fisher into suspecting or believing evil any time for millions, he gets fleeced by a have been National. The great party behind him has made the grandest part of the history of the Nation. Yet there are found men of that same Nation who would distort the words of who fleeced him; who would believe the selfconvicted liar, Mulligan, rather than the indignant. "This letter is strictly true," of Mr. Blaine.

GLORYING IN THEIR SHAME,

The Evening Post seeks a controversy with THE TRIBUNE over the new series of socalled "Mulligan letters," It is very anxions to have the Republican press discuss and defend Mr. Blaine's railroad transactions and conduct a defensive in place of an aggressive campaign. Now, if we decline to follow our quarrelsome neighbor into this barren field of controversy he may be interested in knowing why. Our reason shall be given in plain English. It is because The Evening Post, by its persistent misrepresentation of accepted facts. by its unscrupulous suppression of evidence, by the rank dishonesty of its arguments, and by its contemptuous and insulting treatment of every one who challenges its statements, no longer has any standing in political controversy, No journal with any self-respect will stoop to argue about Mr. Blaine's letters with an antagonist who has made himself notorious for shameless falsification of the evidence and perversion of the truth,

These are hard words. Unfortunately for our ill-tempered and disputations neighbor, we can prove that they are none too strong. The Mr. Blaine, published April 7, was as follows: The first of these charges is that in the spring session of Congress in 1869 a bill was before the House of Repesentatives which sought to renew a land grant to the which some of Mr. Blaine's friends were interested; that an attempt to defeat it by an amendment was made, and was on the point of being successful, and its promoters then Speaker of the House, sent a message to General some time been apparent a tendency Logan to make the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the purposes of the bill; that this point of order was accordingly raised and promptly susanner saved; that Mr. Blaine wrote at once to the pronoters calling attention to the service he had rendered them, and finally, after some negotiations, secured from them, as a reward for it, his appointment as selling agent the leading features of this transaction appeared in two letters of his afterward made public, dated respectively

The italics in this passage are ours and indicate what was and is positively false. Mr. Blaine's letters of October 4, 1869, which have been repeatedly published in The Evening Post, prove beyond the possibility of doubt that at the time the ruling was made neither Mr. in the Little Rock road. The statement that they were interested in it at that time was a deliberate lie. So also was the assertion that Mr. Blaine "wrote at once to the promoters

written until October 4. This was the second deliberate lie. A third and even more glaring misrepresentation of the plain facts of the case was the charge that Mr. Blaine, "after some "negotiations, secured from them [Fisher " and Caldwell] as a reward for it [the ruling] " his appointment as selling agent of the bonds "of the road on commission in Maine, and re-"ceived a number of such bonds as his percent-"age." The correspondence shows that the offer Republic and the representatives of Absolutism, from Fisher was made in June, 1869, and accepted at once by Mr. Blaine; that the bonds were placed in Maine and the transaction was doubtless earned the ill-will of powerful neigh- virtually closed before the reference was made to the ruling; and that the charge that Mr. Blaine received either an appointment as selldemocratic ideas popular by giving success to ing agent or any number of bonds as his perthem. It has not only colonized the whole centage as a reward for the ruling was entirely groundless.

Here, then, were three distinct and positive misrepresentations of the facts. The Hon. Will- | the spectacle of tormented criminals, gloated over iam Walter Phelps corrected these misstatements in a letter as convincing in argument as it was courteous in tone. How did The Evening Post deal with the refutation of its charges? Did it confess that it had made three great blunders and done Mr. Blaine great injustice? Did it retract its falsehoods or modify its charges? Nothing of the sort. It arrogantly assumed that Mr. Phelps was not familiar with the evidence, avoided the vital points at issue and made a noisy demonstration on certain side issues of the case. It did not withdraw the charges which had been proved to be false. It has even had the insolence to reproduce them, without change or explanation, in a campaign pamphlet of which it boasts having sold twenty thousand copies.

Now, we could traverse the remaining counts in The Evening Post's original indictment in the same way, and prove conclusively that it had misrepresented plain facts and refused either to correct its misstatements or to make amends for its wilful and malicious slanders. We might quote its insinuations that Mr. Blaine only read in the House of Representatives garbled extracts, or such letters of the original 'Mulligan series" as he pleased, in aid of his vindication; whereas, the files of The Congressional Record proved that every line of every letter was given to the public, and that nothing was held back. This charge was subsequently raised by The New-York Times from that of "garbling" and "suppressing" to that of open substitution of comparatively innocent letters for those establishing most conclusively Mr. Blaine's guilt. This lie has been stuck to with malevolent perversity until the production of the second series of "Malligan letters" brought to light the only missing letter, which had never been in the Mulligan package in Mr. Blaine's possession. Even in this emergency The Evening Post springs to the aid of its unhappy ally and prints the following in yester-

day's issue : A great deal of comfort has been extracted by the Blaine organs from an editorial in The Sun "admitting" that Mr. dilaine did not suppress the letter of October 24, 1871, which was referred to in the Mulligan memorandam as : "No. 8, October 24, 1871, Fisher to Blaine arg ing settlement of N. P. R. account, \$25,000." He did not suppress it, says The San, because here it is in the new lot; of course he did not have it, for how could it be here if it was there! The Sun has overlooked the introductory note of the new series, which says that "the letters from Mr. Fisher are letter-press copies of the originals." It is quite likely, therefore, that the original was in the package, and that it was suppressed because it stated that Mr. Slaine had already been paid for the loan of \$25,000 by the sale of \$50,000 collateral bonds, whereas he had, only two months previously (April 3, 1876), collected the amount again through the United States District Court of

Now, this letter was sent by Fisher to Blaine, and Blaine, as we know, destroyed what letters he had. At any rate the original was sent to Blaine, and so should not have been in Mulligan's package; and the letter-press copy Fisher now produces-having had it all these years, while Blaine was falsely accused of suppressing it. What is to be gained by arguing with such unscrupulous falsitiers and defamers?

'MORE CHARGES."

Hypocrisy has been defined to be "a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue." The new batch of "charges" against Mr. Blaine that has just been brought out with so much blowing of trumpets and pounding of zine by Democratic newspapers may justly be regarded as a sort of homage that despairing Democracy pays to the signal Republican triumph in Maine.

Ever since June, when Mr. Blaine was nomithe statesman rather than doubt the knaves nated, the mud machines have been steadily firing at him. When they came to study the Maine returns the proprietors of the machines discovered, to their intense chagrin, that their efforts had been worse than in vain. None of the mud had struck Mr. Blaine, but the fact that he had been so wantonly assailed had gained for him thousands of friends. The Blaine Republicans had carried the State by a plurality of 20,000, on the largest vote ever cast for Governor; they had gained over 19,000 on the vote of 1880; they had elected every one of their candidates for the Senate and 116 out of 130 members of Assembly; they had returned a solid Republican delegation to Congress. It was an unprecedented Republican triumph and it was only natural that as the Democratic managers surveyed its grand proportions they felt that the charges they had been ringing the changes on against Mr. Blaine had miserably failed and that they must immediately throw some fresh ones on the market.

Hence the appearance of these additional Mulligan-Fisher letters. A more signal confession of defeat was never witnessed. It is as if Barnum and his fellow committeemen had said: " We see that the charges upon which we have been relying to destroy Mr. Blame have been brought to naught. Maine has cast them out and trampled them under foot. We are left builted and despairing, with an over whelming defeat in Nevember staring us in the face In these most trying circumstances it only remains for us to order up a fresh suply of mud, hoping against hope that some of it will stick."

And the canyass against the Republican party has dwindled down to this. Proceed, gentlemen, with the hysterical atterance of your new charges, first count of The Evening Post's indictment of In October Ohio will show her opinion of both batches by giving a handsome majority for the Republican ticket. And then it will be time for Barnum and his fellow committeemen to concoct another Morey forgery.

MR, BERGH AND THE BOA.

Mr Bergh appears to have taken in hand the reform of the bea constrictor family. He holds that it is cruel to feed the boa on live rabbits, and he seems to go so far as to say that if the serpent cannot eat dead food he ought to starve. Perhaps if Mr. Bergh confines himself to preventing the exhibition of the boa's dinners it will be as well. The ways of nature are really very rough in many respects. Lord Tennyson has described the universal mother as being "red in tooth and claw with ravine," and the naturalists would tell Mr. Bergh that of the bonds of the road, on commission, in Maine, and vine," and the naturalists would tell Mr. Bergh that received a number of such bonds as his percentage; that this very strong characterization is scarcely exaggerated. And indeed, stuce nearly all created things are found to subsist upon one another; since slaughter is going on perpetually among them; since man himself is not one of the least formidable destroyers of life; it seems rather unnecessary, not to say futile and supererogatory, to attempt the rectification of nature's methods in the case of the great constrictor. Mr. Bergh should further consider that the latter's preference for live food is not a habit of yesterday, but that it is the result of slow evolution, though the process can hardly be regarded as complete so long as the boa is hable to mistake his blanket for a rabbit, as he has done several times while in captivity.

The ruling was made April 8, 1869, and the by prey are never merciful. Many of them worry their victims before killing them. Birds, beasts, land's immoralities as The Evening Post does, and related to their victims before killing them. Birds, beasts, land's immoralities as The Evening Post does, and related to their victims before killing them. Birds, beasts, land's immoralities as The Evening Post does, and related to their victims before killing them. Birds, beasts, land's immoralities as The Evening Post does, and related to their victims before killing them. Birds, beasts, land's immoralities as The Evening Post does, and related to their victims before killing them. As to the question of cruelty, Nature seems to

fishes, reptiles and insects are all alike in this respect. There are flies which lay their eggs in the bodies of live caterpillars, and when the young hatch out they eat up their hosts. That arrangement strikes us as being a good deal more cruel than the habit of the constrictors, but it does not stand alone. There are other flies that paralyze spiders by stinging them, and then pack them away with their eggs to serve as living food for the young flies. Creation is full of parasites which destroy the animals they fasten on, and do this through the infliction of lingering agony. The truth is that compassion, pitifulness, reluctance to inflict or witness the infliction of pain is a purely human sentiment, and the gradual growth of many centuries of civilizing influences. In Central and Southern Africa at this day the natives do not understand what regard for the sufferings of others means. They inflict torture in the most matter-of-fact way, and cannot comprehend the meaning of a charge of cruelty. It is not so many generations since our own ancestors were as pitiless-when the public really enjoyed a Smithfield burning as our children do over a circus performance, and were as far from perceiving the cruelty of such deeds as the African savages are to-day.

Civilization has done much for mankind, but the brute creation remains what it has always been, and it is necessary; for all of us, and especially Mr. Bergh, to realize this. Perhaps it is cruel to catch boas, to take them out of their native forests, and shut them up in boxes or cages. But if men will catch them they are bound to feed them not according to the human, but according to the ophidian conception of what is right. The boa's habits were formed for him, and he cannot change them save at the sacrifice of his life. He must therefore be maintained in the way which is natural to him, and unless Mr. Bergh wishes to run a tilt against nature in general he has no right to find fault with the boa's preferences in this regard. Fortunately there are yet plenty of openings for interference on the score of humanity in the doings of men, and on the whole Mr. Bergh's energies and those of his society will be most usefully and effectively employed in that way. The time is scarcely ripe for the amelioration of the manners and customs of box constric-

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

There is no use in publishing these letters, for Mr. Teveland shows no sign of a disposition to withdraw. Surrounded as he is with sycophants and scheming aman barmeles, the man probably does not appreciate he magnitude and intensity of the headility which prevails against him in the Democratic party. He is he a unip of putty in the hands of the managers.—The Star.

This is the opinion of the Tammany organ, and although it neglects to mention "the managers," their names are well known. Chief among them is the official through whom the city was plundered so shamelessly upon \$900 orders. Mr. Thompso control over voters in the street cleaning and other departments enabled him to promise the votes of his city to aid the nomination of Governor Cleveland, and in return Governor Cleveland vetoed the bill removing Mr. Thompson from office. In the light of that bargain one can understand who manages both Cleveland and his campaign.

We should be deeply indebted to any avowed pro-ectionist authority which would give us a short and simple rule by which the revenue can be reduced without njury to protected interests.—[New-York Times.] Be deeply indebted, then. By raising duties, and

thus checking imports.

I find myself, under all the circumstances, able to give aim ('leveland' my vote, aithough I cannot say that I do t with the entire satisfaction that I had expected.—Colonic Codman, Hoston.

The man who expected entire satisfaction in supporting a candidate like Cleveland is not to be pitted, even though he finds he is in a disgusting position. The observation of The Sun needs modification. It says: " Colonel Codman is a good fellow, yet he remains a melancholy illustration of the truth of the proverb that where the goat is tethered there he must browse." True, but then he should not be a goat.

Incidentally this gentleman lets out two rather start-ling campaign rumors—one that Secretary Chandler wants to be made Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Arthur, and the other that Mr. Braine has premised the succession to this place to Mr. Platt.—¡New-York Harald

It will not be found possible to set Mr. Blaine's supporters together by the ears through any such shallow inventions. The campaign ramors of The Herald for twelve years past have had an established reputation as containing more untruths to the square inch than any other stories in circulation. The people who pay attention to them do not happen to have influence in the Republican party. The new Eucalyptus tree purifies the political morass. -[Puck.

Puck places the above words, by way of explanander a picture of Grover Cleveland, who is a privarepresented in his great character of the eucalyptus tree. The cartoon would be more satisfactory if the name and post office address were given of the purifier who is going to do as well by the tree as the tree is going to do by the political morass. While the stage waits to see the omission supplied the choir will please sing,

The river Rhine, as is well known, Doth wash your city of Cologne: But tell me, nymphs, what power divine Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine I

The Evening Post has pretended to be worried, because somebody, by an error, typographical or otherwise, made it say sins where it says it said virtues. As if during this campaign The Post has Academy. not been at pains to convince its readers that it doesn't know a virtue from a vice!

"Nothing short of 14,000 would be a tribute to Mr. Blaine's popularity." Thus the poor, bewildered New-York Times on the Monday of the Maine election. Well; how does 19,700 strike

Those warm friends and defenders of the late Sec retary Folger, the Democrats represented by The World, are stricken with anguish (of the kind that finds expression in hysterical editorials against Blaine), because, on the day of the Secretary's funeral, Secretary Chandler yielded to some unnamed person's request and allowed him to post in a hotel a dispatch from Mr. Blaine, giving the latest news of the Maine election. No wonder the delicate susceptibilities of the Democratic mourners were hurt. If they could have had their way, no loubt they would have had all the Maine returns suppressed, and the election too, It's really too bad that their tender feelings should be harrowed up! In a public hotel, too! Such news as that from Maine should have been broken to them more gently-in a darkened room, in the most retired corner of the house, to slow music. They actually allowed election news to be told in a hotel! No wonder The World is overcome with shame,-all on its friend Secretary Folger's account!

This is the strongest thing-the very rankest, in fact, in The Evening Post's famous defence of its can-

lact, in The Frending Least fathous decodes of the Cali-diglate, Cleveland, in its issue of August 5: Chastity is a great virine, but every man knows in his heart that it is not the greatest of virines, that offences against it have often been consistent with the possession of all the qualities which emoble human nature and digitify human life and make human progress Jossibie. What could illustrate more forcibly the mental and moral degradation which overtakes those who persist, in the face of light and knowledge, in their support of such a candidate!

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Dependents have rejected Washington Gladden advice to meet again and demand Cleveland's with drawal. What will be do about it?"

How Satan must hug himself with grim mirth when, after reading Democratic editorials on the dignity and virtue of the Prohibition movement, he learns that the liquor dealers have raised \$350,000 to help the Demorats carry Ohio!

6 Carl Schurz, in 1880, after showing that the Republican party had established industrial and commercial pros-perity on a sound basis, by wise legislation, asked: "And what prudent man would now risk these great results by turning over our financial policy to the hands of the party which is the refuge of all destructive elements, threatening new uncertainty and confusion!" Was he thinking of the free traders who have taken refuge there, and threaten the country's business with " new uncertainty and confusioni"

marks that his public career also "needs no defense"; for marks that he place Palladium takes the young parson which The New Haven Palladium takes the young parson over its knee, figuratively speaking, and, in pauses between the successive applications of the castigatory shingle, inquires: " Is the fact that 'it was the custom' a satisfactory answer to the undisputed assertion that Cloveland as sheriff of Eric County charged and received for 863 days' services in one year ! Does Mr. Cleveland's servile submission to corporation influence as Governor of New-York 'need no defense?' Has the fact that he truckled to the worst elements of his party, and hetrayed the cause of reform in New-York city in order to advance his interests as a candidate for the Presidential nomina-tion no significance whatever!"

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator David Davis, of Illinois, visited some of friends in Utica on Monday.

Hans Makart, the distinguished painter of Vienna, had recovered his sanity and has been permitted by his phy

The Rev. Dwight L. Moody has been invited to lead

religious services in several interior cities of this State. The late Judge Folger on August 27, a week before he died, in a letter to Irving Browne, of Albany, said: "1 am at home sick; but I can read a book; and doing se this forenoon I strike this, which may amuse you and lead you to look up the piece: 'Lucian wrote a whimsical piece called Dike phoneenton, the lawsuit of the vowels. Had I necess to books here I would search for it; but alas! I can walk but a few steps at a time, and to climb a library step-ladder would be stepping into futurity. There is or was a poet named Motherwell. I once met in one of Littell's Mag. a poem of three or four verses, called The Anid Ash. Tere, or something like it, I think by him, I cut it out to save it, but it has cut me and gone, example. Perhaps some one hab stole it. Did you ever meet it! The doctors say I must not work, even to write a letter. So I stop." Mr. Browne says the letter was written in Judge Polger's "beautifully legible handwriting, with all his accuracy of punctuation."

Washington, Sept. 16 .- Secretary Teller has returned to Washington. First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Hatton has gone to Dayton, Ohio.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Texas cowboy went into a side show to see a living two-headed calf, but only saw a dead one stuffed. He is suing the showman, who says in defence that he didn't say when the ealf was living.

"Lost your grip!" a Philadelphia drummer asked his colleague, who was looking very dismal on the train. "No," replied the man from Market-st., looking sadiy at the pretry grif three seats in front, whose side he had just left, "I've got the sack."—(Burlington Hawkeye. The Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal says that Ben Butler

would have been stronger if he had stayed East. His admirers and friends in the West were disappointed in his appearance and his speeches.

Henry Watterson is so seldom heard from now that there is a suspicion that he has been muzzled by the Democrats. Bultimore American. No. He's around. A little battered, but still in the ring.—(Louisville Courier Journal. Mr. Franklin fl. Sargent, of the Lyceum Theatre School of Acting, in this city, has been visiting Louisville in order to examine applicants for admission to the school.

A Cleveland and Hendricks regiment has been formed at Newport, exclusively made up of prominent summer residents, who are the organizers. When these dudes are wanted, early in November, they will muster themselves out.—[New-Orleans Picayune.]

Ex-Governor St. John looks with apprehension on the mense crop of corn this year.

The artist who reports that 319 leebergs are now drifting southward off cape flace might have made it 320 if he had been disposed to lie for one techerg. These floating argregations of tangible frigidity are apparently auxious to find the hiding-place of the recent hot wave.—[Philadelphia Fress.] The Mexican Government pays a bounty for grass-

hoppers. A number of hunters recently brought in mors than 200,000 pounds of dead grasshoppers, for which they received \$175. Entier—"Do you print election tickets!" Printer—
"Yes, sir; we turn them out by the million." Battler—
"Goo!! I want two." Printer—"Two millions!" Butler—"Two tickets; one for me and one for Dana."—
[Phindelphia Call.

There is a secret society of colored men in Milwaukes called "The Watermelon Clab." Their grip, however, is pretty generally known.—(Burfin:ton Free Press.

A Virginia tramp was attacked the other day by five hundred rats. Did he beat a retreat? Not he. got up and killed two hundred of them with a club, and the rest fainted when they smelled his breath.

the New-Orleans Times-Democrat has got a reporter as is a reporter. He wrote up the Pan-Electric Telephone the other day. In the course of his screed he said, "An inaudible whisper breathed in the diaphragm can be distinctly heard at the other end of the line."—[Washington Critic.] The New-Orleans Times-Democrat has got a re-

The roof of the New-Orleans exhibition covers thirty-three agrees. The roof of the numan mouth—covers about as many achers.—[Lowell Courier.

The announcement that Baron Tennyson will bring out a new poem in autumn shows that he isn't barren after all. -[Atlanta Constitution.

OPERA PROSPECTS IN NEW-YORK.

THE MONEY QUESTION AT THE ACADEMY-A SAN

FRANCISCO COMPANY AND THE METROPOLITAN. It is understood that Colonel Mapleson has written to Augustus L. Brown, president of the Academy of Music directors, a letter, which, though nominally chances for Italian opera at the Academy of Music tids season. It is whispered that in this letter Mr. Maple-son calls Mr. Brown's attention to the fact that he has practically closed the doors of the Metropolitan Opera House to Italian opera, that he waged a desperate fight last season against all manner of odds, that it is in his power to give a season of opera such as he never gave before, having two such artists as Patti and Nilsson in the cast, but that this cannot be done without substantial assistance from the directors. This say the gossips, is the gist of this important document, which gives pesides a partial list of the other artists at the beek and cail of Mr. Mapleson. The recipient of the letter, however, preserves an impenetrable silence, and refers all

"There is not a quorum of directors in town yet and so nothing has been done about advancing money to Colonel Mapleson," said Mr. Murphy at the Academy of Music, on Monday. "I am expecting to hear from the Colonel shortly, and the probability is that he will produce Italian opera here by some attrangement this winter. But matters are still in an unsettled state. Of course if Mr. Rullman advances Colonel
Mapleson all the monor he wants the Academy stockholders will be perfectly willing he should."

The last remark refers to the report that Mr. Rulman,
the ticket-specialister, has offered to back Mr. Manleson
to a certain extent injense the directors cannot be prevalied upon to open their pockets. It was said yesterday by a well informed person that within the last week
or two a favorable feeling toward Mapleson had develuped among the surectors, and that it was inkely that he
would get a substantial guarantee. It was also said
that a special meeting would be held this week to sensider the matter. The first regular meeting is called for
October 1. arrangement this winter. But matters are still in an un-

comers to Mr. Murphy, the assistant secretary of the

that a special necting would be held this week to consider the uniter. The first regular meeting is called for Children I.

At the Metropolitan Opera House German opera seems to be an assured thing. Malerna, Brandt and other well-known artists are said to have been secured by Dr. Dantrosch, who, it is said, is backed by a wealthy lover of German music, and has also a promise of help from some of the stockholders of the Metropolitan, as individuals. As a body it fits unlikely that they will demore than in Dr. Damtosch have the house on favorable terms, and it is thought that his company will be too expensive to allow him to do more than clear expense, even if he is bucky enough to do that.

Messes, Magnire and De Yang, of San Francisco, are negotialing for a date at the house in Octaber, intending to being forward an Italian opera company, which has recently played an expended engagement on the Pacina Coast. The company is reported to have made something of a success at the triant Opera House in San Francisco, word has been locating about for a capitalist to assist aim in transporting the original property of the state of the consists all told of thirty-each people, Mr. Magnire has been locating about for a capitalist to assist in his transporting the empany from can Francisco to New-Yors, and to conclude the necessary preliminary arrangements in reference of the people of the special of the operations of the Opera House on Mondery, "But nothing definite has been arranged. It not come any comes here it will have to come before the formances which Dr. Dame sech may wish to give. In appealing of the aparaments recently built adjoining the Opera House, Mr. Stanton s.u that two-thirds of the operations, Mr. Stanton s.u that two-thirds of the operations of the operations of the people of the aparaments recently built adjoining the Opera House, Mr. Stanton s.u that two-thirds of the operations of the operations of the operations of the operation of th

" ZANITA" AT THE BOSTON THEATRE.

THE PELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG Boston, Sept. 16.-The great theatrical event of the season at Boston was the production at the lios-ton Theatre to-night of a gorgeous musical and ballet spectacle entitled "Zanita." It is the joint production of Messrs, Detxer and Smith, well known in musical circles, and of Eugene Tompkins, the manager of the theatre. 18 is a fairy tale, relating to the pursuit and capture of a wealthy princess, who has been jealously guarded from the world, and while the dialogue is not of serious moment, the muste is very pleasing and of considerable ment, the music is very pleasing and of considerable merit. The ballet and the spectacle are beyond comparison the most brilliant ever produced at Boston. About 400 people are employed in its presentation, and the cost of its first production has been almost \$50,000. No expense has been spared in dressing the piece. The evident design of the management is to make it, as a spectacular piece, beyond criticism. The ballet troupe is the best that has appeared in this country for many years. The house was crowded, about three thousand spectators filling the house in every part.

AIMEE APPEARS IN ENGLISH COMEDY. KINGSTON, Sept. 16.-Mile. Aimee made her

and the state of t